

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6878.—VOL. XL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BIRTHS.**  
On Monday, the 18th instant, at her residence, Bay View House, Lavender-street, North Melbourne, Mrs. A. Douglas, of a daughter, aged 10 months.  
On the 19th instant, at her residence, Mount Erie, Mrs. J. N. of a son, aged 10 months.  
On the 19th instant, at 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, Mrs. E. Webb, of a son.  
On the 21st instant, at her residence, Ashton Hotel, Balmain, the wife of Mrs. William Joseph Lewis, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, at Bathurst, John, son of the late Robert Carpenter, Esq., commander, Royal Navy, to Mars, second son of the late Captain Carpenter, of Bathurst.  
On Tuesday, the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Richmond by the James Cameron, Mr. David Cameron, of Windsor, to Mary, daughter of Mr. David Cameron, of Windsor.  
On the 21st instant, at same time, Elizabeth, second daughter, of Mr. William Holt, of Sydney.

## DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, at London, Thomas Cadell, Esq., late of London, Liverpool, and son of Mr. Thomas Cadell, West Maitland.  
On the 16th June, at Bathurst, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John Smith, aged 57 years, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian patience.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Saint Andrew's-street, Sydney, Mrs. James Cameron, mother of Mr. David Cameron, of Windsor, to Mary, daughter of Mr. David Cameron, of Windsor.  
On the 21st instant, at her residence, 85, Pitt-street, Surry Hills, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. Sidney Dunn, Currier, and Co., 205, George-street North.

On the 21st instant, at Surry Hills, John Sheld, the beloved son of James and Catherine Gibbs (of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), aged 5 years.  
On the 22nd June, at Campbelltown, Eliza, wife of Mr. George George, aged 42 years.

On the 23rd instant, at St. Mark's Crescent, Darling Point, Mrs. George, aged 5 years, youngest son of James Ladley, Esq., Henry George, aged 3 years.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.** OTTAWA.

J. G. GRIBBLE, commander, will be dispatched for BURZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, 1860, at two o'clock P.M., from MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, POINT DE BAILLE, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

**HENRY MOORE, agent.**

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, June 14th, 1860.

**STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—THE PHANTOM** leaves daily. Fares, 1s. on Sundays, 1s. 6d.

Circular Quay, for Manly ..... 10 15 2 15

Woolloomooloo ..... 10 15 2 10

Manly for Sydney ..... 11 20 4 30

Return, every Monday morning at 8 15

**P. A. H. A. M. A. T. A. STEAMERS**

EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.

From Parramatta, at 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Ryde (calling at Gladstone and Hunter's Hill), at 1 1/2 a.m., and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, at 1, 15, and 4 p.m. (and at quarter past 4 p.m. to Ryde only).

STEAM TO SUNDAYS.

Sydney, 9 a.m. Parramatta, 4 p.m.

## FARES.

Cabot return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 3s. 6d.

Ditto single fares, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.

No charge for cabin-linen. Refreshments to be had on board.

**N.B.** The cost of travelling by these steamers is little more than ONE-HALF of that by Railway (and omnibus).

**RAPID STEAMER,** leaves the Botany Wharf, for WOLLOONGONG, MONDAY EVENINGS, at 9 (cargo); FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 8, returning same day.

**NIAMA.** MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9.

**SEELHARBOUR** WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9. All freight must be paid in advance.

**A. D. DUNLOP CLIFF, agent.**

**LAUWAHNA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS FOR**

MERIMBA, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.

WOLLOONGONG and ULLADULLA, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.

**OLIVE RIVER,** on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

**NIAMA,** on MONDAY, at 11 a.m.

**BOHALHAVEN,** on TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

**PORT MACQUARIE,** on THURSDAY, 5th July.

**T. H. A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO**

NEBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOPOLE BAY, LONDON, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.

BUNTER RIVER.—ILLALOON, TO NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11, and CALLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.

**CLARENCE TOWN,** — THURSDAY, 7 a.m.

BRISBANE, IPSWICH — TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

**WIDE RAY** — WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.

**PORT CURTIS** and **ROCKHAMPTON** direct, EAGLE, THURSDAY, 5th July, at 6 p.m.

**J. A. PATERSON,** manager.

**H. N. S. N. CO.** —STEAM TO THE HUNTER-SEASIDE, THE PATERSON, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 11 p.m.

**P. J. COHEN,** manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

**STEAM TO HOBART TOWN** (calling at EDEN, Two-fold Bay) — THE TASMANIAN JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, four days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-still.

**F. H. COOPER'S WHALE.—VESSEL BEARING, OR**

**LOADING AT THIS WHARF CAN PAY ALONGSIDE,** and a liberal allowance will be made from the WHARFAGE RECEIVED ON CARGO. STORES IS BONDED OR FREE WAREHOUSE.

**W. INDIAN SCHOOL OF ARTS—Postponed MEETING**

of the 23rd instant, to the 24th.

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## AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NO. II.—INTRODUCTORY.

There is no department of human knowledge which embraces so wide a field of research as chemistry. Its enquiries extend through the whole material world. It directs its penetrating glance into the immost recesses of our habitable globe, so far as they have been revealed to man; it ranges over the face of nature, examining the materials of which it is composed, and developing the laws which govern their combination; and, soaring into the regions of space, it renders the very atmosphere we breathe subservient to its searching observation. Nay, its enquiries extend even to the sun itself, for it has developed laws in relation to that luminary which rank amongst the most interesting discoveries of the present age. If we view it in relation to the arts of civilised life, we shall find that there is scarcely any branch of human industry which chemistry has not either directly or indirectly aided by its discoveries. Of late years, agriculture has enlisted it into its service; and although the progress has been slow, and the prejudices against its adoption strong, yet already are its effects seen in the increased productiveness of the land where its principles have been carried out, and by the improved methods which agriculturists have adopted in the management of their farms.

Chemistry is purely an experimental science. All its discoveries are made by experiments carefully formed. No chemist can predict with certainty the results of any new experiment; he must try it, and observe the effect; but he is sure that, if carefully executed, probably the same facts will be elicited, however often he may repeat it. The knowledge which the chemist possesses of the mutual action that different substances exert on each other enables him to conduct his operations successfully. If he suspects the presence of any particular thing in a compound whose constituents he is ignorant of, he knows that by the addition of some substance which possesses a strong chemical affinity for the suspected matter, he shall be able to detect it. He is thus enabled to analyse (literally, *thoroughly wash*) any substance which comes under his observation; but to do this skilfully requires much study and research, and demands a nicey in manipulation only to be acquired by much practice and lengthened experience.

Nearly all the changes that are taking place in the natural world may be classed under two heads. The first we shall remark on is that where two substances have a mutual attraction or affinity for each other. To give a familiar example: we pour about equal quantities of oil and water into a bottle and strongly agitate it. After a little rest these two substances will be found not to have mixed or combined in the slightest degree; there is no chemical affinity between them. If we now take a little *potash*, and, placing it in the bottle, agitate as before, we shall find that the contents have been changed into a perfectly homogeneous mixture; the oil and the potash, possessing a chemical affinity for each other, have combined, and by their union produced that useful substance, common soap, which is diffused through the water. This simple experiment will enable us to understand the nature of chemical affinity. We know oil and potash to be substances very dissimilar in form; the one an unctuous fluid, inimicable with water, and when pure, tasteless, the other an acrid solid. By their chemical union they form a substance totally distinct from either—a soft solid, which mixes readily with water. There is, then, this distinction between chemical affinity and simple mixture. In the latter case, where the substances have no affinity, they remain unchanged, and are readily separated, however intimately they may be blended: in the former they become a substance totally unlike either. When substances are thus combined by chemical affinity they are not so easily separated, as is the case in mere mechanical mixture, but require the exertion of some attraction more powerful than that by which their combination was effected, to cause their disunion. We will advance another very common instance of this mode of combination. Quicklime is a well known caustic substance; it possesses a strong affinity for water. When water is poured over quicklime it is absorbed; the time becomes much heated, cracks, and is finally reduced to a dry powder. If we examine it after it has cooled we shall find that the lime has to a great extent lost its caustic property, and has become slaked, as it is termed. Here the water, in combining with the lime, assumes a solid form, and enters into the composition of a dry, solid powder; whilst the lime loses its property of becoming hot, when water is poured over it, and is no longer caustic. And this is universally the case when substances enter into chemical union; they form a compound altogether different from their constituents.

The other change to which we have referred, as taking place in the natural world, is a process similar to decay. This change is the very opposite in its nature to what we have been just considering, and is called decomposition. It takes place when any substance is separated into its component parts. Sometimes this is effected through the agency of an active force, as when chalk, or carbonate of lime, is converted into caustic lime, by the application of powerful heat. This decomposes the chalk or limestone, by driving off whatever it contains which may be roasted out by fire, leaving only the lime. In other cases, it requires the intervention of some substance having a stronger chemical affinity for one of the components than the other has. Thus, in the experiment we have given of the conversion of oil and potash into soap. There are many substances which would effect the decomposition of soap; but it will be sufficient to adduce one. If an acid, as vinegar, be added to the solution of soap in the bottle, the acid and alkali unite, because they have a strong affinity for each other than for the oil, which, consequently, separates and floats on the top.

These changes are constantly going on when anything decays. In the animal and vegetable world they are the invariable companions of death. The vital principle, so long as it exists in the individual, preserves it from corruption; but the very instant it ceases, the operation of chemical changes commences; and the form, once instinct with life, is gradually resolved into its elementary principles. But it generally happens in these natural changes that decomposition and combination both proceed simultaneously; for when a compound body is decomposed by the process of natural decay, the various substances of which it consists arrange themselves into new forms of matter, in obedience to the known laws of chemical affinity.

Combination takes place whenever substances having a chemical affinity for each other come together under suitable circumstances; chemical action ensues, and a new compound is formed. Decomposition occurs

either when some external agency destroys the chemical affinity existing amongst the component parts of matter, or when the presence of some substance, capable of acting on one of the elements of a compound body, weakens its affinity for the rest. Combination is often modified by peculiar circumstances. Substances which have a strong affinity for each other will not unite but under certain conditions. Carbonate of soda and tartaric acid, when in a dry powder, show very slight tendency to combine, but mix them in water, and their union is instantaneous. Hold a roll of sulphur to a bar of cold iron: they remain without uniting; but bring the iron bar to a red heat, and apply the sulphur as before; both will immediately unite in the liquid form, and on cooling, the compound will be found hard and brittle. Sometimes combination is effected between two substances by the intervention of a third. Sugar and chlorate of potash will not, of themselves, chemically combine; but touch a mixture of the two with a drop of sulphuric acid, and a most vivid combustion will take place.

In like manner, decomposition is often hastened or retarded by various causes. There are some compounds which decompose spontaneously, such as animals and vegetables. Heat, moisture, and the influence of light, are often the cause of decomposition. Sometimes it is effected by the presence of particular substances; and in many organic compounds, decomposition of a peculiar character is induced, by the addition of a small quantity of some other substance, in an active state of decomposition. A similar change is sometimes caused merely by the presence of a particular substance, although that does not itself undergo any change.

Enough has been said to give a general idea of the nature and effects of chemical changes. In our next paper we shall go into details, and describe the operation of the laws by which these changes are regulated.

## LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

BEFORE Chief Justice Dickinson and Mr. Justice Wise.

HOOD V. THE MATOR AND CORPORATION OF SYDNEY.

This was an action against the Municipal Council of the City to recover compensation for injuries said to have been sustained by reason of the resumption of certain land which had been held by the Council as a reservoir for the supply of water to the citizens. The plaintiff's ground of complaint was, that he had by this means been prevented from carrying on a wool-washing establishment on a stream communicating with the water reservoir, because the Council had taken the land, and rendered it incapable of being used for that purpose.

The defendants were said not only as the successors of the City Commissioners, by whom the plaintiff complained of was said to have been first complained, but also as the successors of the persons who complained of and caused the plaintiff's

complaint of the resumption of the land.

Matthew Lacey, for the plaintiff, said, that he had by his property, in a public street, was used for wool and soap.

Mr. Stibbs for a witness of the resumption, having given a fare from George-street, to Ferrier-street, with payment of 3d. before Ed. The evidence of Mr. Francis proved the case, and the defendant was condemned to pay a penalty of £10, with costs.

James W. Dicks, for the defendants, said, that he had been

employed by the plaintiff to have his property cleared away.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY'S General Sale.

**M. R. CHARLES MARTYN** will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the following variety of saddle and harness horses: Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, Drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c. First-class Saddle Horse. Grey Paddy.

**M. R. CHARLES MARTYN** has received instructions from W. M. Arnold, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a grey horse, up to weight, and the winner of several races. Grey Paddy's nearly thoroughbred.

To Carriers and others.

Well-known Team.

**BURT and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, MONDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A dray and two pairs of harness. These are the property of S. H. Atkinson, Esq., and have been at constant work, drawing to and from the wool-washing establishment at Botany, which being now closed, necessitated their being sold. Both horses are in excellent condition, and accustomed to heavy loads on the sand, may be depended upon to pull anywhere.

To Small Carriers.

Freshfield Property.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

The Premises, Camperdown.

**ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Johnston-street and Camperdown Road, Camperdown, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.

An allotment of land, having a frontage thirty-eight feet, and a depth of fifty-four feet, on which is erected a brick house of three rooms, and a workshop. A never failing supply of good water on the premises, All well-fenced. Fruit trees, &c.

Tide guaranteed.

Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Shearers' Office, 22nd June, 1860.

THOMSON and ANOTHER v. DRANSFIELD.

On THURSDAY next, the 28th instant at 11 o'clock,

**M. R. ALEXANDER MOORE** will sell by public auction, at their Labours Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney, by order of the said (the Labours) of the *Terri Feda* (which has been previously satisfied), the following goods, alleged to be the property of the defendants:

Two chests of drawers with one small chest, table and table-covers, sets, and various articles, including arm-chairs, oak caned chairs, cushioned arm-chairs and rugs, one knitting machine, clock, writing desks, ladies' hoop, sundry books, knives and forks, spoons, plated candlesticks, plated teapot, cruet-stand, music box, perfume box, wine stand, basins, jugs, crockery, &c., &c., and various copper and brassware, and breakfast plates, toasters and knives, glasses and tumblers, brooch, rings, pictures, tablecloths and towels, tooth brushes, pickles, with sundry other articles of household goods.

Preliminary Notice.

Auction Sale of Seasonable Drapery, &c.

WEDNESDAY, June 27th.

To Warehouses, Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Stores, keepers, and others.

**M. R. CHARLES TEAKLE** will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock, prompt. 70 packages new and seasonable drapery, silks, trimming, hosiery, mantles, calicos, ready-made clothing, hats, &c.

Just landed.

Particulars in future advertisements.

**PURKIS and LAMBERT** are instructed to sell by auction, at their New Mart, Pitt-street, Sydney, 22nd June, 1860, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

15 cases arrowroot.

**PURKIS and LAMBERT** are instructed to sell by auction, at their New Mart, Pitt-street, Sydney, 22nd June, 1860, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

40 cases ale, each containing 3 cases.

On MONDAY, June 25th.

Two Cottages in Stephen-street, Camperdown.

To Small Capitalists.

A First-class Investment.

**PURKIS and LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 225, George-street, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

6 hogsheads of ale.

**PURKIS and LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at their New Mart, 225, George-street, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

20 boxes of felt.

5 cases of raisins.

1 case of pipes.

And a lot of sundries.

Drayman's Stock.

Consisting of every box in the trade.

To Drapers, Storkeepers, and Trade.

On THURSDAY, 28th, and FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

**M. ESSERS, CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on the above days.

A drapery stock, consisting of every line required in the trade.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Warehouses, Outfitters, Storkeepers, Dealers, Drapers, and the Trade.

162 Packages of General Drapery Goods, Silks, &c. Suitable for the present season, now landed ex Ann Buckley, Cunard, and Cunard.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 28th and 29th instant. Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

**M. ESSERS, CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days.

163 packages of choice and seasonable drapery goods, silks, fancy goods, &c., &c., now landed, ex Ann Buckley, Cunard, and Cunard.

Particulars in future issue.

Sound and Damaged Groceries.

For Sale, by auction, without reserve.

**FIRTH and PAYTEN** will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th June, at 11 o'clock.

Ex various vessels.

21 in diamond Gs outside.

2 cases oysters, slightly damaged.

2 boxes raisins, slightly damaged.

1 case cardines, ditto ditto.

21 in diamond.

14 cases Compton's superior bacon, very slightly damaged.

2 in diamond Gs under.

164 cases Wetherope's assorted 1 lb. jams, all more or less damaged.

3 carrolles, 6 barrels, and 2 cases fine currants, &c.

166 cases Compton's stores, embracing a general provision.

20 cases Valencia raisins.

5 barrels white ginger.

169 bags Java sugar.

169 bags rice.

10 cases W. L. arrowroot.

100 prime York hams.

22 cases North Wilt cheese.

90 bags rice.

20 quarters vinegar.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

157 franks Banks and Shoes.

Buck and Co's, and Jacksons and S. & S.

Ex Cunard.

**FIRTH and PAYTEN** are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above days, &c., &c.

The above shipment of seasonable boots and shoes.

Particulars in a future issue.

141 Packages Oilmens' Stores, J. G. Stirens and Co's brand.

Landed from the Duke of Malakoff.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

**FIRTH and PAYTEN** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 25th June, at 11 o'clock.

The undermentioned goods, all being more or less damaged by sea water:—

4—2 dozen cases 2 lb. jams.

4—2 dozen cases 1 lb. jam.

3—2 ditto ditto pink jam.

2—4 ditto ditto half-pint jams.

1—2 ditto ditto quarts ditto.

2—2 ditto ditto half-lb. jam.

3—2 ditto ditto half-pint jam.

2—2 ditto ditto half-pint jam.

1—2 ditto ditto quarts ditto.

1—2 ditto ditto half-pint jam.



